

USSR/Weeds and Their Control.

N.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 68477

Author : Berezovskiy, M.Ya., Semenova, N.K.

Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K.A. Timiryazev

Title : The Possibility of Applying Alpha-chlor-N, N-diallylacetamide Against Bearded Oat in Corn Sowings (Preliminary Report).

Orig Pub : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1957, No 28, 78-82.

Abstract : Using the pot method, tests were made of alpha-chlor-N,N-diethylacetamide (X) and alpha-chlor-N,N-diallylacetamide (Y). Y has a heightened herbicidal effect against bearded oat in the seed-germination phase. The toxicity of both X and Y is significantly lower when used in corn sowings. The most important condition of herbicide

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USSR/Weeds and Their Control.

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effectiveness is the regulation of its penetration into the soil to a necessary depth in order to ensure direct contact of the herbicide, in a speedid concentration, with the seed of weeds in the germination phase. It is hypothesized that derivative alpha-chloracetamides depress several sulfhydryl respiratory ferments and hinder acidifying phosphorylation. In plants which are resistant to X and Y the herbicides are rendered inactive by being transformed into amino-acids, required by the plant organisms. -- L.D. Stonov.

Card 2/2

Country : USSR
 CATEGORY : Weeds and Weed Control
 ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12, 1958, No. 53955
 AUTHOR : Berezovskiy, M.Ya.; Semenova, N.K.
 INST. : Moscow Agricultural Academy
 TITLE : o-N-Naphthylphthalamio Acid as a Herbicide
 in Squash Cultures
 ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva,
 1957, vyp. 28, 349-354
 ABSTRACT : o-N-naphthylphthalamio acid (I) suppressed
 carrots in a dosage of 5 kg/ha. (applied for
 four days after the appearance of shoots).
 In 1955 on loamy sand soil at Gor'kiy Sovkhoz
 near Moscow I in doses of 4 and 8 kg/ha. at
 the active outset was used on cucumbers till
 the appearance of germination. I did not
 harm the crop even in heightened dosages.
 The optimum dose is 4-5 kg/ha. of active sub-
 stance. --L.D. Stonov
 CARD: 1/1

Berezovsky M.Yu.

COUNTRY : USSR

CATEGORY : seed and seed control

REF. CODE : 5th Biol., No. 21 1958, No. 1958

AUTHOR : BEREZOVSKIY, M.YU.

INST. : Moscow Agricultural Science, Acad. N. S. Timiryazev

TITLE : The Pre-Sprouting Use of Acetolides

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. vuzovsk. khim. i biol. (Moscow), 1958, No. 21, p. 21

ABSTRACT : Acetolides to be applied before sprouting, the ves-
 ules of derivatives of carbamino acid. Good results
 in the control of annual weeds in vegetable crops were
 given by isopropylisocyanurate and isopropyl-3-isothio-
 carbamate. The action of application of the pre-
 treatment is of no great importance. It is only neces-
 sary that the artificial toxic layers be destroyed
 and that they not be subjected to subsequent chemical
 processing. In 1958, in experiments on the soybean
 field working below Moscow, sowing of the soil in the
 spring on the day of planting carrots with a pre-treat-

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 APS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tion of IPC in the form of various powders, and sprinkling of the soil with an aqueous suspension of one or another dose of the herbicide (15 kg of active substance per hectare), gave good results in all cases. For control of bearded oat and wheatgrass, the herbicide must be placed into the soil itself, and even then good results are not always obtained. Herbicides with no residual action, or only weak residual action, such as the salts of dinitrophenol and dinitrocresol, mineral oil, sulfuric acid, and others, are recommended for

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 APP. JOUR. : KZHPril., No. 1958, No.
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : preliminary elimination of broad-leaved weeds of cereals
 mainly sensitive to herbicides, such as sorghum, cotton, or seeded oats. Post-emergence herbicides with residual action, such as 2,4-D and other phenoxy-
 compounds, pentachlorophenol, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, and others, can also be used in some cases prior to the emergence of the weeds. The article presents experimental data on the effectiveness of these herbicides on the control of
 clover and of weeds of maize. -- L.L. Ivkina

CARD: 7/7

USSR / Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition

I-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur -- Biol., No 22, 1958, No 99925

leaves. This retarding of the admission of F was expressed more strongly than the suppression of the formation of the organic substance, which resulted in the decrease of F content per dry-mass unit, especially in the younger parts of the plant. The plants processed with 2.4-D through the introduction of the latter into soil, retained in their roots up to 24% of the F^{32} introduced into the soil; the plants subjected to sprinkling with 2.4-D retained only 9.1% of the F introduced into the soil. The derangement of the entry of F into plants owing to the action of 2.4-D is of a temporary nature. -- B. A. Rudenko.

Cerd 2/2

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DEREZOVSKIY, M.Ya.

AUTHOR BEREZOVSKY M.Ya., KUROCHKINA V.F. PA - 3376

TITLE The Influence of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Upon Phosphorus Transformations in Plants.
(Vliyaniye 2,4-dikhlorfenoksiuksusnoy kisloty na prevrashcheniye soyedineniy fosfora v rastenii, -Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 458-461 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957 Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT As the authors have previously shown, the physiologically active substances of the Auxin-type in relatively high concentrations interrupt the normal absorption and accumulation of the elements of mineral food by the plant. In opposition to the opinion of other scientists the authors demonstrated that the varying character of the interruption of phosphorus distribution according to the absorption ways of the 2,4-D (=2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid) and the reversibility of this process cannot be explained by anatomical modifications of the ducts. The present paper deals with the following problem, it is possible that the modification process of the phosphorus transformation is of a more general kind and that, above all, it takes place in the early synthesis phases of the organic phosphorus compounds, the intermediate products, however, do not give clear enough evidence of this transformation because of their variability. The experiments were carried out with young plants of sunflowers in a greenhouse. They were either sprinkled with the aqueous solution of the sodium salt of 2,4-D above ground or the earth was watered with it. 3 days after the treatment with 2,4-D, marked phosphorus P^{32} was introduced into the ground as phosphorus-acid sodium. The experiments confirmed the high inhibitory effect of the 2,4-

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The Influence of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Upon Phosphorus PA - 3376 Transformations in Plants.

D on the absorption of the marked phosphorus by the plants. The results obtained lead to the following conclusions. 2,4-D as a physiologically active substance in toxic concentrations suppresses the absorption and transformation of the phosphorus compounds in those plants which are sensitive to this acid. The interrupting influence is temporary and is later more or less overcome by the plant. A strong correlation between the interruption and probably even a direct causative dependence of the modification of the phosphorus absorption and distribution in the plant on the interruption and transformation intensity of the phosphorus compounds becomes noticeable. The strongest effect of 2,4-D can be noticed in the case of intermediate products of the phosphorus transformation, possibly in consequence of the suppression of the syntheses in the initial phases of the phosphorolysis. The interruption process is also extended to the synthesis of more complicated phosphorus compounds of the nucleoproteins and phosphatides. This is one of the direct causes of the suppression of new formations of protoplasmatic structures and of the interruption of growth and a number of other physiological processes. (3 schedules, 2 citations from Slavic publications).

ASSOCIATION Moscow Agricultural Academy "K.A. Timiryazev"
PRESENTED BY KURSANOV A.L., Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED 27.3.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 2/2

HERETOVSKIY, M.Ya., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Herbicides and their prospective use. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
3 no. 2:28-31 Mr-Apr '58. (NIRA 11:4)
(Herbicides)

BEREZOVSKIY, M., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Apply chemicals in weed control. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz.
9 no.7:39-42 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Herbicides) (Weed control)

BEREZOVSKIY, M.Ya., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Simazine, a herbicide for corn fields. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
5 no.4:34-36 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Triazine) (Corn (Maize))

BEREZOVSKIY, M.Ya., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Comparative studies on simazine and atrazine. Zashch.rast.ot
vred.i bol. 5 no.7:28-29 JI '60. (MIRA 16:1)
(Herbicides) (Triazine)

BEREZOVSKIY, M.Ya., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Agricultural specifications for machines applying
herbicides to soils. Zemledelie 24 no.10:31-37 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni
K.A. Timiryazeva.

(Herbicides)
(Spraying and dusting equipment)

BEREZOVSKIY, M.Ya., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; ABRAMOVA, K.A., aspirantka;
MAKODZIBA, I.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SHAMKIY, I.F., aspirant

Controlling Acroptilon picris. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8
no.9:45-47 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya
im. Timiryazeva (for Berezovskiy, Abramova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
institut kukuruzy, Dnepropetrovsk.

BEREZOVSKIY, M. Ya., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Aerosol generator in small volume sprinkling. Tekhn. rast. i
vred. i bol. 9 no. 6:22-24 '62 (MIRA 17:27)

BEREZOVSKIY, M.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk.
ABRAMOVA, K.A., aspirantka

Herbicidal characteristics of 2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid and
its toxic effect on the *Acroptilon picris*. Izv. TSKHA no.1:149-
162 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Pochvenno-agronomicheskaya stantsiya Moskovskoy ordena
Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

BERNEVOVSKIY, M.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Zonal characteristics of the use of herbicides in the Virgin Territory. Izv. TSKHA no.2:65-76 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Pochvenno-agronomicheskaya stantsiya Moskovskoy ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni K.I. Timiryazeva.

BEREZOVSKIY, M.Ya., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Use of herbicides in the Virgin Territory. Zemledelie 26 no.12:39-41
D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni
K.A. Timiryazeva.

BEREZOVSKIY, N.

How we conduct a motion picture festival of agricultural films.
Kinomekhanik no.12:3-5 D '53. (MURA 6:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kinoset'yu Noginskogo rayabdela kul'tury.
(Motion pictures in agriculture)

BEREZOVSKIY, N.I.

Shelterbelt planting on state farms in the Rostov province
Les 1 step', no. 4, April 1952

16 (1)

SOV/21-59-8-2/26

AUTHOR: Berezovs'kyi, M. I. (Berezovskiy, N. I.)

TITLE: On the Transformation of Differential Operators

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 8,
pp 819 - 823 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the author gives necessary and sufficient conditions which determine the main part (in Laurent's sense) of the kernel of the contour-integral transformation formula

$$g(x) = f(x) + \int_C K(x, w) f(w) dw, \quad (3)$$

of the differential operator $M = \frac{d^n}{dw^n}$ into a differential operator

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$$L = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} + p_{n-2}(x) \frac{d^{n-2}}{dx^{n-2}} + p_{n-3}(x) \frac{d^{n-3}}{dx^{n-3}} + \dots + p_1(x) \frac{d}{dx} + p_0(x) - \quad (1)$$

. On the Transformation of Differential Operators

SOV/21-59-8-2/26

with continuous coefficients. The author conveys his gratitude to M. K. Fage for all the valuable instructions and advice which he received when preparing this work. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Chernivetskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Chernovtsy State University)

PRESENTED: By B. V. ^{Hnyedenko}(Gnedenko), Member, AS Ukr/SSR

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1959

Card 2/2

VALITSKIY, Yu.N.; BERZOVSKIY, N.I.

First Abelian theorem for certain functional series. Vop. mat. fiz.
i teor. funk. no.1:12-17 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

BEREZOVSKIY, P.P.

Healing of bronchial stump by obturation with a muscle pedicle flap.
Khirurgiya 34 no.3:96-99 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kupavinskoy poselkovoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.P. Berezovskiy) i
1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'
skogo klinicheskogo instituta im. M. F. Vladimirovskogo (dir. - dots.
N. I. Makhov)

(PNEUMONECTOMY, exper.

closure of bronchial stump by application of musc. pedicle
flap in dogs (Rus))

BEREZOVSKIY, P.P.

New apparatus for artificial respiration. Khirurgia 35 no.8:135-
137 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(RESPIRATORS)

BEREZOVSKIY, P. P., Cand Med Sci -- "Plastic surgery of the
bronchial stump in lobectomy and pneumonectomy by the ^{occlusion} method
^{by means of} of ~~occlusion~~ with an intercostal ^l pneumomuscular flap on the
^{radial} crus. (Experimental study)." Mos, 1961. (Min of Health RSFSR.
Mos Med Stomat ^{Physiol} Inst) (KL, 8-61, 259)

- 433 -

BEREZOVSKIY, P.P. (Moskovskaya obl., Noginskiy rayon, pos.Kupavna, ul.
Chernyshevskogo, d.9, kv.2)

Plastic surgery of the bronchial stump in pulmonary resection;
experimental study. Grud.khir. 2 no.2:64-68 Mr-Apr'60. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Kupavinskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.P.Berezovskiy) i
pervoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta (zav.-dotsent N.I.
Makhov).

(BRONCHI—SURGERY)

BEREZOVSKIY, P.P. (Moskovskaya oblast', p/o Kupavna, ul. Chernyshevskogo 9)

Mechanism of the cutting of the sutures on the bronchial stump
following pneumonectomy and lobectomy. Grud. khir. 2 no.4:62-68
Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Kupavinskoy bol'nitsy Noginskogo rayona Moskovskoy
oblasti.

(LUNGS--SURGERY)
(SATURES)

BEREZOVSKIY, S.I., inzh.

Gas balance at metallurgical plants and means of counteracting a
shortage of gas. Trudy NTO chern. met. 20:366-382 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Leningradskiy filial Gipromeza.
(Metallurgical plants) (Gas, Natural)

SKOROKHODOV, Aleksey Gavrilovich; ~~BEREZOVSKIY~~, Semen Mikhaylovich;
LOBOK, Abram Yakovlevich; ~~TSYRUL'NIKOV~~, A.I., redaktor;
AVRUTSEKAYA, R.P., redaktor; ~~BEKKER~~, O.G., tekhnicheskii re-
daktor.

[Secondary ferrous metals] Vtorichnye chernye metally; spravochnik.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi
metallurgii, 1954. 336 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:1)
(Scrap metal)

Berezovskiy, S. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 955

Pisarevskaya, Klara Isidorovna; Chumichev, Aleksey Grigor'yevich; and
Berezovskiy, Semen Mikhaylovich, Deceased

Ekspluatatsiya oborudovaniya dlya razdelki metallichesкого лома
(Operation of Equipment Used for the Preparation of Scrap Metal)
Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958. 251 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Gurvits, A.I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Lanovskaya, M.R.;
Tech. Ed.: Bekker, O.G.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for skilled workers, engineers, and technicians employed at scrap-preparation depots, scrap drops, and scrap shops, as well as at plants reprocessing secondary ferrous metals. The book may also be useful to students at metallurgical tekhniums.

COVERAGE: Descriptions are given of equipment for processing iron and steel scrap, together with instructions for the operation and maintenance of the equipment, performance data, and information on

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Operation of Equipment (Cont.) 955

technological processes. In addition, systems of organizing scrap-preparation operations are described. The authors express their thanks to P.V.Matveyev, Engineer, for his assistance in preparing the book. There are 8 references, all Soviet.

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BEREZOVSKIY, V.

Achievements of a leading automobile transport office.
Avt. transp. 34 no.6:36 Je '56.

(MLRA 9:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener ATK.
(Krasnodar--Transportation, Automotive)

BEREZOVSKIY, V. [Berezovs'kyi, V.], inzh.

New designs of heating devices. Bud.mat.i konstr. 4 no.4:50-55
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Heating--Equipment and supplies)

BEREZOVSKIY, V.

Results of time study. Sov.shakht. 11 no.4:18-19 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Donets Basin--Time study)

SHAVKUNOV, A.V., inzh.; AKSENOV, N.A., inzh.; MUGORMAN, Yu. N., inzh.;
KOLCHINSKIY, V.I., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: KORNEYEVA, M.P., inzh;
CHERNOV, V.I., inzh.; MARKAROV, S.Ye., inzh.; SAYMUKOVA, Ye.P., inzh;
LUKASH, B.K., starshiy master; TITOV, S.A., svarshchik; BEREZOVSKIY, V.A.

Welding titanium alloys in chambers with a controlled atmosphere.

Svar. proizv. no.4:24-25 Ap'61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Titanium alloys- Welding)

(Protective atmospheres)

BEREZOVSKIY, V.A.

Case of acute adaline poisoning. Vrach.delo no.7:749 J1 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Lutsкая gorodskaya detskaya bol'nitsa.
(CARBROMAL--TOXICOLOGY)

BEREZOVSKIY, V.A.

Peculiarities of the arterial oscillogram in myopathies. Vrach.delo
no.5:479-481 My '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nevrologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - L.S.Gittik) Volynskoy
oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(OSCILLOGRAPHY)
(MUSCLES--DISEASES)

BEREZOVSKIY, V.A. [Berezo'vs'kiy, V.A.]; ZEMLYANSKIY, S.V. [Zemlians'kiy, S.V.]

Temperature variations in the gastric mucosa caused by acetylcholine, adrenaline, and noradrenaline. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7 no.2:235-242 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Laboratory of the Physiology of Digestion of the A.A.Bogomolets Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev, and the Department of General and Experimental Pathology of Warsaw Pathology of Warsaw Medical Academy.

(BODY TEMPERATURE)

(STOMACH)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

BEREZOVSKIY, V.A. [Berezovs'kyi, V.IA.]

Short-term local fluctuations of the temperature of the cerebral cortex in dogs and their relations to the regional blood circulation. Fiziol.zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.1:90-95 Ja-F '67.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pishchevareniya Institut fiziologii im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

BEREZOVSKIY, V.A. [Berezovs'kyi, V.IA.]

Polarographic method of determining the oxygen pressure in tissues. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 9 no.4:559-561 J1-Ag '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pishchevareniya Instituta fiziologii im. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

BEREZOVSKIY, V.A. [Berezova'kyl, V.A.]

Oxygen pressure, temperature and infrared irradiation in the
brain of dogs under anesthesia. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.2:
259-262 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fiziologii im. Bogomo'l'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

BEREZOVSKIY, V.A.

Heat production in the tissues of the central nervous system
as an index of its functional state. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.2:
192-200 F'64 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR,
Kiyev.

MANSHILIN, V.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; VASILENKO, V.P.;
MASLOV, I.Ya.; KNYAZEV, V.S.; Primali uchastiye: BELOUSOVA, I.V.;
BEREZOVSKIY, V.D.; BOL'SHAKOVA, K.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.A.;
ZEFIROVA, Ye.G.; NEMETS, L.L.; OKINSHEVICH, N.A.; RYABOV, V.M.;
STEPANENKO, I.A.; STOLYARENKO, Ye.G.; SOLOTSINSKIY, S.Ye.;
KHAMOV, A.Ye.; CHELOGUZOVA, Ye.F.

Engineering development of a new system of catalytic cracking
in a fluidized bed. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masl 7 no.6:41-50
Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Cracking process)
(Fluidization)

MANSHILIN, V.V.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; MANAKOV, N.Kh.; VASILENKO, V.P.;
MASLOV, I.Ya.; KNYAZEV, V.S.; STEPANENKO, I.A.; Prinsipalni
uchastnye: VAYL', Yu.K.; NEMETS, L.L.; BELOUSOVA, I.V.;
STOLYARENKO, Ye.G.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.A.; RYABOV, V.M.;
BEREZOVSKIY, V.D.; ZEFIROVA, Ye.G.; CHELOGUZOVA, Ye.F.;
SOLOTSINSKIY, S.Ye.; BOL'SHAKOVA, K.A.; KHRAMOV, A.Ye.

Catalytic cracking of raw heavy distillates on a microspheric
catalyst of Troshkovskiy clay. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel. 8
no.3:1-6 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Cracking process) (Catalysts)

BEREZOVSKIY, V.G.

Mixed grass sytem for meadows
Sov. agron 10 nol8, 1952

1. BEREZOVSKIY, V.G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Graphite
7. Nitrogen side-dressing for grass mixtures, Sov.agron 11 no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000204910005-0"

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil Bearing. Sugar Bearing.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82423

Author : Berezovskiy, V.G.

List : "

Title : Influence of Biennial Grass Mixture on the Cotton Yield.

Orig Pub : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1957, No 7, 121-123

Abstract : In the experiments of Ak-Kavakskaya Experiment Station, a grass mixture of alfalfa and loosely cl sterling grasses (orchard grass, Italian ryegrass, Meadow fescue) was more effective than a pure alfalfa sowing, and is recommended for those establishments where conditions are present for obtaining a high yield of grasses. The yield of cotton wool on the layer of the grass mixture was 4 centners/ha more than on the layer of grasses, and on the turned layer - 3 centners/ha more.

COUNTRY : USSR M-6
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1/1, 1958, No. 87099

AUTHOR : Berezovskiy, V. G.
INST. : Tashkent Agricultural Institute
TITLE : The Role of Alfalfa-Cereal Grass Mixtures in
Farm Technology on Their Biennial Use.

ORIG. PUB. : Avtoref. dis. kand. s.-kh. n., Tashkentsk.
s.-kh. in-t, Tashkent, 1958.
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: //

for agricultural engineering
BEREZOVSKIY, V. G., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Role of alfalfa-cereal grass
turning a two-year period of use
mixtures ~~in agricultural engineering when used for a two-year period.~~"

Tashkent, 1958. 19 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR, Tashkent Agr Inst),
150 copies (KL, 18-58, 100)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : CULTIVATED PLANTS. Fodder Grasses and Roots.
 RES. JOUR. : REF ZHUK - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959. No. 15608
 AUTHOR : Berezovskiy, V.G.
 TITLE : For High Crop Yields of Alfalfa

INTC. PUB. : V sb.: Khlopkovodstvo v SSSR. M.,
 Sel'khozgiz, 1958, 453-459

ABSTRACT : In the cotton-alfalfa crop rotations in Central Asia, with good farming methods, alfalfa improves the soil and creates favorable conditions for the growth of the cotton crop yield. With good care at leading kolkhozes, hay crops of 60 to 100 c/h are reaped in the first year of grass life, and 120 to 160 c/h and more in the second year. The kolkhoz imeni Stalin of Tashkent oblast produced an alfalfa hay crop of 88 to 95 c/h, while

CARD: 1/2

BEREZOVSKIY, V.I.; KANTOR, R.I.; MATUSEVICH, M.A.

Characteristics of building products made of phosphoanhydrite
cement. Stroi. mat. 10 no.2:30-32 F '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

BEREZOVSKIY, V.I., inzh.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye.

New design for the double ball-bearing and rotating devices of
cranes. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 23 no. 12:20 D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Upravleniya mekhanizatsii.
(Ball bearings)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

CHERNYY, I.L. (Minsk); ~~BEREZOVSKIY, V.I.~~ (Minsk)

Advantage of kilning lime in rotary kilns. Stroi. mat. 9 no.6:9
Je '63. (MIRA 17:8)

OKOROKOV, A.A., otv. red.; MARKIN, A.M., otv. red.;
BENEZOVSKIY, V.I., red.; DOLGUSHIN, N.I., red.;
KIRILLOV, I.Ye., red.; MIKHAYLOV, G.N., red.;
NEVZOROV, L.A., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, G.M., red.;
ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V.A., red.; USHAKOV, P.N., red.;
KHODOV, M.P., red.; SHARONOV, M.S., red.

[Regulations for the design and safe operation of load-
lifting cranes] Pravila ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluata-
tsii gruzopod"emnykh krancov. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 127 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Russia (1917. R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po
nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i
gornomu nadzoru.

DEMIDOVICH, Boris Konstantinovich; KHANTIL', Vera Ivanovna;
BEREZOVSKIY, Viktor Il'ich; PONOMAREV, M., red.;
VANDROK, L., r

[Improvement of the technology of lime production in rotary
kilns] Sovershenstvovanie tekhnologii proizvodstva izvesti
vo vrashchayushchikhsia pechakh. Minsk, Izd-vo "Belarus',"
1964. 34 p. (MIRA 18:6)

BEREZOVSKIY, V.M.; TUL'CHINSKAYA, L.S.

Rearrangement of triazenes. Part 1: Rearrangement of
asymmetric triazenes in aminoazo compounds. Zhur.ob.khim.
31 no.8:2774-2779 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
(Triazene) (Azo compounds)

IOFINOV, S.A.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.L.

~~Manoeuvrability of wheeled tractor and agricultural~~
machinery units. Trakt.i sel'khoz mash. no.1:8-12 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Tractors) (Agricultural machinery)

BEREZOVSKIY, V. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Dyes, Triphenylmethane
Chemistry - Pyridine

May 1947

"Pyridine Analogues of Di- and Triphenyl Methane Dyes and Their Color," I. L. Knunyants,
Corr Mem; V. M. Berezovskiy, Inst Org Chem, Acad Sci, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVI, No 6

Research designed to give final clarification of capacity of pyridine analogues of
triphenyl methane dyes for forming coloring substances.

PA 5PT7

BEREZOVSKIY, B. M.

Knuniants, I. I., Berezovskii, B. M., " Dyes of the di-and tri-pyridil-methane series."
(p. 767)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1948, Volume 18, No. 4

BEREZOVSKIY, V. M.

"The Chemistry of Flavins," Uspekhi Khim., 13, No. 6, 1949.

CA

Synthetic preparation of vitamin B₂ (riboflavin). V. M. Beresovskii, V. A. Kurdyukova, and N. A. Preobrazhenskii (Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.), *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 837-32 (1949).—Heating 8 g. 3,4-Me₂C₆H₃NH₂, 10 g. D-arabinose, 0.5 g. BrOH, and 3 ml. H₂O 6 min. on a steam bath, followed by hydrogenation in 98% EtOH over Pt catalyst (0.5 g.) at room temp. (600 ml. H used), and steam distn. to remove unused xyldine, gave 13% 3,4-dimethylphenyl-D-ribemine, m. 141-2° (from EtOH). This (2 g.) treated in 200 ml. H₂O, acidified with a little AcOH, at 70°, then cooled to 20° and added to PhN₂SO₃H (from 0.8 g. PhNH₂), followed after 1.05 g. H₂SO₄ and 8 g. ice, with NaNO₂, followed after 30 min. with enough 10% NaOH to form a ppt., gave on standing overnight 80% 1-(D-ribitylamino)-4-phenylazo-3,4-dimethylbenzene, red needles, m. 171-2.5° (from BuOH). This (1.2 g.), 0.71 g. barbituric acid, 9 ml. dioxane, and 1.7 ml. AcOH refluxed 5 hrs. gave 81%

riboflavin purified by soln. in warm 24% HCl, treatment with a little H₂O₂, filtration and diln. with 6 vols. H₂O; the yield of pure product, decomp. 282°, was 88%.
G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

10

Synthesis of 3,4-dimethyl-1-aminobenzene. V. M. Beresovskii, V. A. Kurdyukova, and N. A. Preobrazhenskii (Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 533-7 (1949).—Addn. of a crystal of iodine and 42 g. o-Hr. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}$ in 125 ml. Et_2O to 8 g. Mg and 15 g. o-Hr. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}$ in 25 ml. Et_2O , followed by refluxing for 1 hr., cooling, addn. over 1.5-2.0 hrs. of 100 g. Me_2SO in 80 ml. Et_2O , standing overnight, and treatment with 10% HCl , gave 45% o-xylene, b. 139-43°; the Wurtz reaction with MeI and $\text{EtC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}$ gave a 32% yield. Bromination of the product in the cold gave 72% 4-bromo o-xylene, b. 204-12°; amination according to Ullmann (cf. Wisansky and Anshacher, *C.A.* 25, 7380¹⁹) at 195° and 75 atm. gave 79% 3,4-dimethyl-1-aminobenzene. An alternate route was as follows: 800 g. camphor and 3.7 kg. concd. H_2SO_4 stirred 1.5 hrs. at 105-10°, treated with 5 l. cold H_2O , and extd. with CaH_2 , gave 60 g. crude 3,4-dimethylacetophenone, b. 240-53°, which was converted to the oxime, m. 86-8.5° (from EtOH), in 30-g. yield (over-all, 6% from camphor). This (30 g.) in 45 ml. AcOH and 30 ml. Ac_2O , satd. in the cold with HCl and kept 1 hr. at 60-70° and 24 hrs. at room temp., gave 3,4-dimethylacetanilide, which on refluxing with concd. HCl or 15% H_2SO_4 gave 80% 3,4-dimethyl-1-aminobenzene, b. 116-18°, m. 40-45°. G. M. Kosolapoff

10

Ascorbic acid. Lactonization and enolization of 2-keto-L-gulonic acid and its derivatives. V. M. Berezovskii and L. I. Strel'chunas. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (U. Applied Chem.) 22, 1113-15 (1949).—Conversions of 2-keto-L-gulonic acid into ascorbic acid in alk. media are complex or give poor yields. Direct conversion with HCl or HBr at 120° takes but 3-4 min. (cf. C.A. 41, 6025a). Heating in aq. soln. in the presence of HCl to 60-80° (cf. C.A. 33, 0808p) gave only a 13% yield, as did HCl in AcOH (cf. U.S. 2,185,383, C.A. 34, 3021f). Heating the diacetone deriv. 45 hrs. with EtOH and concd. HCl (Shostkin and Basova, C.A. 41, 2395a) also gave poor yields; heating 12 hrs. with 2 parts EtOH and 0.08 part HCl gave a 60% yield. Heating the diacetone deriv. in inert solvents in acid media gives up to 78% yield. Heating 2-keto-L-gulonic acid, its Me ester, or diacetone deriv. (cf. Elger, C.A. 34, 1823f) in (CH₂Cl)₂ contg. HCl 55 hrs. at 60° gave a 70% yield when 94% EtOH was present. The best yields (81%) were obtained with EtOH and CHCl₃, (CH₂Cl)₂, C₆H₆, or CCl₄, all giving azeotropes b. below 70° so that the H₂O could be readily distd. off in this manner in 12 hrs. The amt. of HCl catalyst need not be over 10%, as further increase fails to improve the yield significantly. G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

Preparation of D-arabinose. V. M. Berezyvskii and V. A. Kurdyukova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 1110-17 (1949). Addn. of 3.5 g. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 30 ml. H_2O and 5 g. $\text{Ba}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 30 ml. H_2O to 280 g. Ca D-glucosate in 2 l. H_2O at 85° , followed by addn. over 3 hrs. of 280 ml. 30% H_2O_2 dild. with 1 l. H_2O , filtration, concn. *in vacuo* to 200 ml., addn. of 1.2 l. MeOH and 800 ml. Me_2CO , filtration, evapn. *in vacuo*, and addn. of 100 ml. MeOH , gave 44% D-arabinose, m. $155-6^\circ$. Ca D-mannosate similarly gives a 34% yield. The best yields are obtained with 0.03 mole catalyst and 2.0 molar O.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

23

Dyes of di- and tripyridylmethane series. IV. Monopyridine analogs of diphenylmethane derivatives. V. M. Kerezhinskiy, *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) **21**, 1983-1984 (1951); cf. *ibid.* **20**, 1187 (1950); *C.A.* **43**, 410c. Monopyridine analogs of diphenylmethane dyes that carry 2 *p*-auxochromes possess color. 2-Aminopyridine reacts with CH_2O in the presence of reducing agents by condensation to a trimethylenetriamine deriv., which is reduced to dimethylaminopyridine, and the latter finally condenses with CH_2O through a pyridylcarbinol structure to yield bis(2-dimethylamino-5-pyridyl)methane. Refluxing 1000 g. HCO_2H (d. 1.2), 470 g. 2-aminopyridine, and 2400 ml. formalin 16 hrs., steam distn. of CH_2O , neutralization with NaOH, further steam distn., extn. of the distillate with C_6H_6 , and refluxing of the concd. ext. with Ac_2O 1 hr. gave 2.8 g. 2-dimethylaminopyridine, bp 88°. The aq. mixt. remaining from the steam distn. gave on extn. with C_6H_6 320 g. bis(2-dimethylamino-5-pyridyl)methane, m. 84-5°, bp 206-8°, as well as a number of minor fractions, including 7 g. (2-dimethylamino-5-pyridyl)carbinol, m. 45.5° (from Et₂O-petr. ether); picrate, decomp. 165° (from EtOH), and a small amount of bis(2-pyridylmethylamino)methane, m. 139-40°, bp 205-21° (from ligroine). Refluxing 1 g. 2-dimethylamino-5-pyridylcarbinol with 1.7 g. 2-dimethyl-

aminopyridine and 4 g. HCO_2H 7 hrs. gave after diln., neutralization, and steam distn., a residue of 77% bis(2-dimethylamino-5-pyridyl)methane. Similar reaction with Ph₂NMe₂ in place of 2-dimethylaminopyridine gave 94% (2-dimethylamino-5-pyridyl)(*p*-dimethylaminophenyl)methane, dimethylamino-5-pyridyl (from petr. ether); picrate, yellow, m. 190° (from m. 82° (from petr. ether); picrate, yellow, m. 190° (from EtOH). Heating this (2.5 g.) and 0.7 g. S 6 hrs. at 170-5° at 5-10 min. gave much H₂S and upon addn. of 5 ml. EtOAc to cooled soln. a ppt. of 41% (2-dimethylamino-5-pyridyl)(*p*-dimethylaminophenyl)thioketone, red, m. 187-9° (from EtOH), giving yellow color in H₂SO₄ and brown-red in HCl. Refluxing the thioketone with 10% HCl 45 min., filtration, and treatment with NaOH gave 33% (2-dimethylamino-5-pyridyl)(*p*-dimethylaminophenyl)ketone, yellow, m. 164-5° (from EtOH); picrate, m. 180-2° (from Me₂CO-EtOH). The ketone treated with 3% Na-Hg in EtOH for 3 hrs. at reflux, filtered, and diln. with H₂O after concn. gave (2-dimethylamino-5-pyridyl)(*p*-dimethylaminophenyl)carbinol, m. 124° (from EtOH-Et₂O), colorless prisms, giving blue-violet color in HCl and green-blur in AcOH; picrate, yellow-green, m. 147° (decomps.). G. M. Kowolapoff

1952

CA

Mechanism of transformation of diacetone 2-keto-L-gulonic acid into ascorbic acid. V. M. Bereznovskii and L. I. Serebrennaya. *Zh. obshch. khim.* 20, 2072-5 (1950).—The reaction appears to proceed as follows. Under the influence of a strong acid in an inert solvent and EtOH the diacetone-2-keto-L-gulonic acid (I) undergoes hydrolysis with simultaneous esterification of the CO₂H; the product loses EtOH, forming a γ -lactone, which by enol-keto shift forms L-ascorbic acid (II). Heating 20 g. I (cryst. monohydrate), 40 ml. (CH₂Cl)₂, and 15 ml. 7% HCl in dry MeOH 1 hr. at 60-5° gave, after standing overnight, 82% Me 2-keto-L-gulonate, m. 153-5° (crude), m. 156-7° (from MeOH). The best conversion to II takes place by heating 20 g. I 18 hrs. in 40 ml. (CH₂Cl)₂ and 6 ml. 96% EtOH contg. 18% HCl, yielding 81-2% II of 98-9% purity. Distn. of the soln. gives 62% Me₂CO. The use of various alcs. varies the yields as follows, under anhyd. conditions or in the presence of 0.3 mole H₂O, resp.: MeOH 73 and 73, EtOH 78 and 82, PrOH 67-78 and 81.8, BuOH 60-70 and 81.5, iso-BuOH 59-68 and 82, iso-AmOH 57-68 and 77.5%. A curve of the rate of formation with MeOH is presented; it shows a rapid rise of II during the 1st 7 hrs., followed by an almost flat curve of very slow rise even at 28 hrs. HCl is 3-4 times as effective as H₂SO₄. An increase of temp. by 10° speeds the reaction by a factor of nearly 3. G. M. Kosolapoff

USSR/Chemistry - Chloromethylation, Vitamin B₂ Jun 51

"Chloromethylation and Subsequent Reduction of Aromatic Nitro-Compounds," V. M. Bereзовский, V. A. Kurdynkova, N. A. Preobrazhenskii, All-Union Sci Res Vitamin Inst

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 6, pp 1163-1166

n-Nitrotoluene treated with dichloromethyl ether and chlorosulfonic acid or low concn of fuming H₂SO₄ is converted into 2-chloromethyl-4-nitrotoluene (II) with high yield of latter. Under more rigid conditions, 2,6-bis-chloromethyl-4-nitrotoluene is formed. Mechanism of the

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USSR/Chemistry - Chloromethylation, Vitamin B₂ (Contd) Jun 51

secondary reaction which leads to formation of di-(2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl)-methane is demonstrated. Hydrogenation of chloromethyl derivs obtained, in presence of Pt or Ni catalysts, yielded corr dechlorinated amines. II can be reduced (with Ni catalyst) to 1,2,4-xylylidine, which is important starting material in the synthesis of riboflavin. II is highly toxic and irritating when applied to the skin, but introduction of 2d CH₂Cl group eliminates toxicity almost completely.

186T28

BEREZOVSKIY, V. M.

Catalytic hydrogenation of esters of aldonic acids in the presence of aromatic amines. V. M. Hryzovskii and V. A. Kuryukova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, 839-42 (1951). Treatment of 280 g. Ca D-arabonate pentahydrate in H₂O with 77 g. (CO₂H)₂, concn. of the filtrate, and addn. of Me₂CO gave 70% D-arabono-γ-lactone, m. 90-7°, which, heated 0.5 hr. with MeOH and a small amt. of H₂SO₄, gave Me D-arabonate, m. 137-9°. Hydrogenation of this (9 g.) in the presence of 6.2 g. 3,4-xyldine in EtOH over Pt oxide in a little H₂O made alk. with KOH for 24 hrs. at 120-118 atm. and 75° gave 38% 3,4-xylyl-D-arabinamine, m. 140-1°, and some D-arabono-3,4-xylylide, m. 204-5° (from 50% EtOH) (authentic sample made by heating the lactone with 3,4-xyldine in EtOH). Refluxing 1 g. D-arabinose 20 min. with 0.8 g. 3,4-xyldine in EtOH gave 75% 3,4-xylyl-D-N-arabinofuranoside, m. 128-9°, which, hydrogenated over Raney Ni in EtOH at 45 atm. and 60° 1.5 hrs. gave 73% 3,4-xylyl-D-arabinamine. The latter also formed on hydrogenation over Pt black of an equimolar mixt. of D-arabono-γ-lactone and 3,4-xyldine at 60-100° and 110-150 atm. for 7-30 hrs. with or without added alkalis; the use of MeOH gives poorer yields. At 100° the anilide formation predominates, while 75° gave best yields of arabinamine.

G. M. Kosolapoff

DEREZOVSKY, V. M.

(3)
Lum

Chem Abs 448

1-25-54

Organic Chemistry

Tetraacetyl-arabonic acid. V. M. Derzovskii, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Khim. Nauk*, 1952, 121-2 (1952). - Ca arabinonate (25 g.) and 75 g. Ac₂O are heated with stirring to 50-55° and are gradually treated with 75 g. 20-30% HCl in Ac₂O. Exothermic reaction sets in after addn. of 0.75 of the soln.; this must be controlled by external cooling, but the cooling should not be below 55°. When complete soln. is attained the rest of HCl-Ac₂O is added and the mixt. heated 1 hr. to 70-80°. The soln. is evapd. *in vacuo* on a water bath and the residue kept at 50° under vacuum 1 hr. The sirup is rubbed successively with 25-40 ml. portions of ice H₂O, until a solid ppt. forms, and the mixt. is allowed to stand overnight in a cold place. Filtration yields 50% tetraacetyl-arabonic acid, m. 135-6° (from 60 g. AcOH) (cf. Robbins and Upjohn, C.A. 34, 6225). G. M. Kosolobov

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7-13-54

BEREZOVSKIY, V.M.

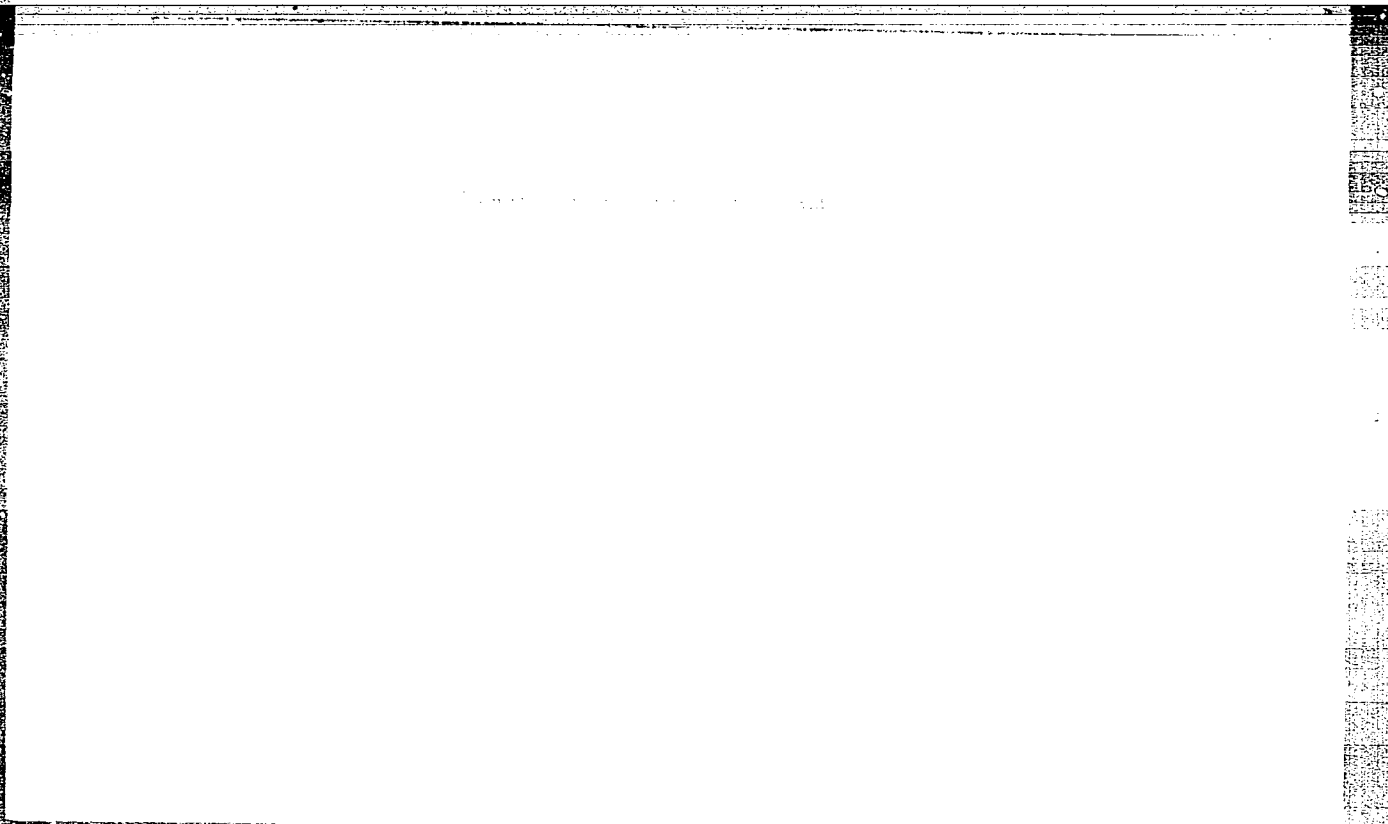
e. A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Nutrition

Chemistry of vitamins of group B. V. M. Berezovskii.
Uspekhi Khim. 21, 40-58 (1952).—Review with 129 refer-
ences. G. M. Kosolapoff

Aviation ²Med
①
8

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204910005-0"

BERGDOVSKIY, V. M.

Conversions and Synthesis of Carbohydrates. VIII. Studies on Oxidation of Aldoses, page 944.

Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol II, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 1680-1686.

All-Union Sci Res Vitamin Institute

✓Chemical studies in the field of vitamin B₁₂ V.M. Rose
and A.A. Jendryak
1964 1965 Synthesis of vitamin B₁₂

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000204910005-0"

PEREZOVSKI, V. I.

2
(1)
Chemistry of pteridines. V. M. Berezovskii. *Doklady
Khim.* 22, 191-202 (1963).--Review with 181 references.
G. M. Kosolapoff

BEREZOVSKII, V. M.

"Electrolytic reduction of haloalkylsubstituted aromatic nitro compounds". Berezovskii, V. M.
and Varkov, V. S. (p. 100)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii). 1953, Volume 23, No. 1.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000204910005-0

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BEREZOVSKIY, V.M.; RODIONOVA, Ye.P.

Conversion and synthesis of carbohydrates. Part 14. Steric hindrance
in the azo compounding of arylglucamines. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.3:
745-750 Mr '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
(Glucamine) (Azo compounds) (Steric hindrance)

BEFEROVSKIY, V.M.; SOBOLEV, Yu.P.

Reduction of D-ribono- α -lactone to D-ribose with a sodium amalgam.
Khim.nauk i prom. 3 no.5:677-678 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
(Aldoses) (Lactones)

AUTHOR: Berezovskiy, V. M. (Moscow) 74-27-5-2/6

TITLE: Achievements of Vitamin Chemistry (Uspekhi khimii vitaminov)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi Khimii, 1958, Vol. 27, Nr 5, pp. 551 - 580 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction the author shortly emphasizes the achievements of chemistry in the field of the investigation of vitamins made during the last 10 years, as well as the discovery of new vitamins and the determination of their structure. The present paper illustrates the fundamental achievements in the investigation of vitamins during the last ten years. - Section 1: New data on the structure, stereochemistry and synthesis of vitamins. This section reports on the synthesis of ascorbic acid, pantothenic acid, the synthesis of retinol (rosin oil). Further the structure of the vitamin A-aldehyde is discussed. The author thoroughly deals with the synthesis of carotinoid provitamins, the β -carotene which is changed into vitamin A in the body, further with the successes of organic chemistry in the field of polyene compounds. The method of synthesis of β -carotene according to Isler's method (Reference 91) is emphasized. In a special section the author reports on the calcium ferrol in

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Achievements of Vitamin Chemistry

74-27-5-2/6

products of the photoisomerization of ergosterol. The next section is devoted to the synthesis of nicotinic acid. Then follow additional data on the synthesis of pyridoxine. The author reports in detail on new works in the field of the thiamine synthesis, further on the synthesis of pteroylglutamic acid. Section 2 of the report is devoted to the nucleotides and coenzymes -- the highest form of vitamin: pyridoxal-5-phosphate of codecarboxylase, the thiaminphosphoric ester (of cocarboxylase) on the coenzyme A and pantothein. Then the author goes over to the synthesis of nicotinamidic coenzymes. Finally the synthesis of flavin-coenzymes is discussed. There are 248 references, 48 of which are Soviet.

1. Vitamins--Synthesis

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BEREZOVSKIY, V.M.

79-1-57/63

AUTHORS: Berezovskiy, V. M. , Sobolov, Yu. P.

TITLE: The Electrolytic Reduction of 2,4-Diamino-5-Isonitroso-6-Oxypyrimidine (Elektroliticheskoye vosstanovleniye 2,4-diamino-5-izonitroso-6-oksipirimidina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol.28,Nr 1,pp.261-264(USSR)

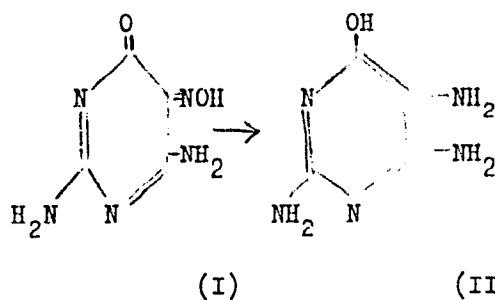
ABSTRACT: The reactions of the chemical and catalytic reduction of the nitroso group of pyridine compounds have been sufficiently well determined in publications, especially for 2,4-diamino-5-isonitroso-6-oxypyrimidine (references 1, 2) which is of importance for the synthesis of pholic acid. But the electrolytic reduction method of nitroso pyrimidines has been little investigated. Among few works in this domain especially the electrolytic reduction of 3-methyl-4-amino-5-isonitroso-2,6-dioxypyrimidine on a lead cathode in 60% sulfuric acid has to be taken not of (reference 3). In the present paper the electrolytic reduction of 2,4-diamino-5-isonitroso-6-oxypyrimidine (formula I) in an acid and an alkaline medium was investigated; the yield of 2,4,5-triamino-6-oxypyrimidine (II)

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The Electrolytic Reduction of 2,4-Diamino-5-Isonitroso-6-Oxypyrimidine

amounted to 77 - 80 %:



The reduction of the aromatic nitroso compounds usually takes place with high yields (93-97%). It was shown that in the electrolytic reduction of 2,4-diamino-5-isonitroso-6-oxypyrimidine in an acid medium the cathode material exerts an influence upon the yield of compound (II), which is not observed in an alkaline medium.

There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Institute for Vitamin Research
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut)
SUBMITTED: January 10, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2 1. Chemistry 2. Pyridine compounds-Chemical reactions

79-28-4-42/60

AUTHORS: Berezovskiy, V. M. ; Rodionova, Ye. P.

TITLE: Synthesis of 5,6,7-Trimethyl Isoalloxazines (Sintez 5,6,7-trimetilizcalloksazinov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol.28, Nr 4, pp1046-1049 (USSR)

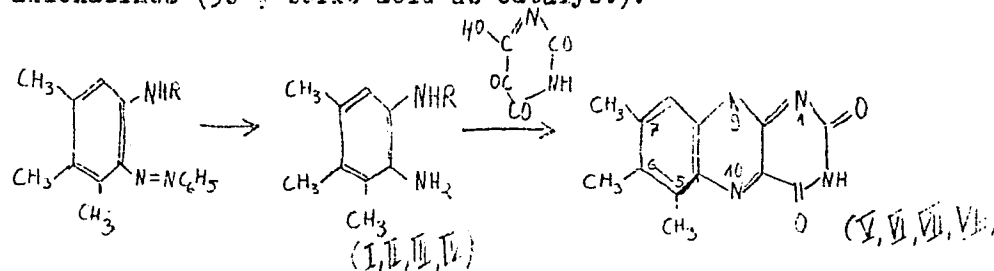
ABSTRACT: The authors showed already before (Ref 1) that a methyl group in the ortho position to the azo group in 3,4,5-trimethylphenyl-2-phenylazo-1-d-glucosamines, the initial products for the synthesis of isoalloxazines, causes steric "hindrance" in reactions and a strong deposition of the absorption band in the ultraviolet range. Therefore it was interesting to ascertain how the presence of methyl groups in position 5,6 and 7 at isoalloxazine compounds acts upon their spectrum. These positions of the methyl group correspond with the structure of riboflavine (position 6 and 7) as well as with the structure of one of the strongest antivitamin - the isoriboflavine (position 5 and 6) (Ref 2). As the steric isomerism of the pentite side chain in 3,4-dimethylphenyl-1-d-glucosamines has influence upon their reactivity (Ref 3), the authors tried to ascertain the influence of such a iso-

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Synthesis of 5,6,7-Trimethyl Isoalloxazines

merism in 3,4,5-trimethylphenyl-2-amino-1-d-glucosamines (formulae I - IV). For this purpose 5,6,7-trimethylisoalloxazines (V - VIII) with tetraoxyalkyl substituents in position 9 were produced, which correspond in the configuration of the hydroxyl groups with all 4 possible pentose rests (d-ribite, d-arabite, d-xylite, d-lyxite). The corresponding 3,4,5-trimethyl-2-phenylazo-1-d-glucosamines were converted by catalytic hydration into the compounds of the formulae I-IV, which with alloxane were condensed to isoalloxazines (50°; boric acid as catalyst):



Card 2/4

79-28-4-42/60

Synthesis of 5,6,7-Trimethyl Isoalloxazines

R... pentiterest: d-ribite (I, V), d-arabite (II, VI),
d-xylite (II, VII), and d-lyxite (IV, VIII).

Isoriboflavine (Ref 4) was produced of 3,4-dimethylphenyl-
-2-phenylazo-1-d-ribitylamine by reduction of the phenylazo
group and subsequent condensation with alloxane.

The introduction of a methyl group in peri position to nitro-
gen causes a strong diminution of the absorption intensity
up to 60-70 % in the visible range. Besides the deposition
of the third absorption maximum in the ultraviolet range to
10 m μ for isoalloxazines with methyl groups in the position
5 and 6 and to 22 m μ for derivatives with methyl groups
in the positions 5, 6 and 7 of the isoalloxazine core takes
place. These both phenomena base upon steric hindrances. On
that occasion the nitrogen lifted out of the ring plane and
simultaneously the plane arrangement of the conjugate system

-N=C₁₀-C=N- , into which comes the chromophoric azomethine group

-N=C< , is disturbed.

Furthermore, results that the introduction of a methyl group
in peri position to the heteroatom of the nitrogen (thus in

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79-28-4-42/60

Synthesis of 5,6,7-Trimethyl Isoalloxazines

position 5) causes a sharp diminution of the fluorescence, which is characteristic for the flavines. This means that the observed conjugate system, which is coplanar with the plane of the molecule, is responsible for the ability of the flavine to fluorescence. The intensity of the fluorescence depends on the degree of the coplanar position of the conjugate system with the plane of the molecule core. For the 5,6-dimethyl-9-(1-d-ribityl)-isoalloxazine (riboflavine) and the 5,6,7-dimethyl-9-(1-d-ribityl)-isoalloxazine (formula V) the absorption spectra were taken in the infrared range (with participation of L. V. Luk'yanova).

In an experimental part the production of aminoglucosamines and isoalloxazines is exactly described. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Vitamins)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1957

Card 4/4